# Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility Form

operty Name: CCC Cottages (DNR-3 & 4)	Inventory Number:	PG:85B-7
Address: Holly Trail in Cedarville NRMA	Historic District:	Yes _X_ No
City: Cedarville Zip Code:	County: Prince G	eorges
USGS Quadrangle(s):		
Property Owner: Maryland Department of Natural Resources	Tax Account ID Number:	
Tax Map Parcel Number(s):	Tax Map Number:	
Project: demolition of old office building	Agency: DNR	
Agency Prepared By: Maryland Historical Trust		
Preparer's Name: Jonathan Sager	Date Prepared: _	03/26/2008
Documentation Is Presented In: PG:85B-7 and CH-769		
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility Recommen	nded X	Eligibility Not Recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A	в с	D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing	resource to a NR district/p	roperty:
Name of the District/Property:		
Inventory Number: Eligible:	Yes	Listed: Yes
Site Visit by MHT Staff: Yes No Name:		Date:
Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo)		
Cedarville Natural Resources Management Area is one of two DNR facilities in the (CCC) camps during the 1930s. In 1934 the CCC camp at Cedarville consisted of workers. Most of the CCC buildings were demolished before 1952. Surviving feet include these ruins of one of the cottages (later used by the Department of Natural originally built by the CCC as logging roads and fire breaks; an unknown number by the CCC; and tree plantings (PG:85B-7; PG:85B-14\CH-769). Although picnic during the 1950s and 1960s, the state's management of Cedarville State Forest in timber production through the period. Public use of the property shifted toward with 1970s. Most of the buildings and structures currently in Cedarville date from the the history of Cedarville is recorded in CH-769.  When surveyed in 1979, one CCC cottage, "the office," was described as in good house," was described as in poor condition. The 2004 State Owned Cultural Res	of 5 barracks and two cottages at the CCC occupation of the CCC occupation of the CCC occupation of drainage channels, culver areas and other visitor amount of the conservation and reconstruction of the conservation and 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s.	ges housing 160 on of the property portions of 14 trails erts, and ditches dug menities were added on forestry and creation during the Information about
describe the office building as being in poor condition and the other CCC cottage descriptions of the buildings are in PG:85B-7 and CH-769.		
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW		
Eligibility Recommended: Eligibility Not Recomme	nded:	302
Criteria:         A B C D         Considerations:	A _ B _ C _	D _ E _ F _ G
MHT Comments:    Say   Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	3/3	Date 7 0 8

### NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

PG:85B-7

CCC Cottages (DNR-3 & 4)



The Cedarville office building is potentially significant, individually or as part of a district, under a number of contexts. The building is associated with the Great Depression, the CCC as a government response to unemployment of the time, and the history of forestry and land management. The building may also have significance under Criterion C, as an example of architecture that is reflective of these times and historical trends. While the building has significance, because of alterations over time, abandonment, and significant deterioration it lacks historic integrity. The building has been re-sided, the roof has collapsed, and significant structural damage has taken place. All of these diminish integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Because all of the other CCC structures have been demolished and few structures or landscape remnants survive from the building's period of significance, it also lacks integrity of setting and association. The office building is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C.

IARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW Eligibility Recommended:	Eligibility Not Recommended:		
Criteria: A B C D MHT Comments:	Considerations: A	_ B _ C _ D _ E	_ F _ G
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services		Date	
Reviewer, National Register Program		Date	

### ADDENDA

In 1984 the Department of Natural Resources contracted with Joe Getty to conduct a follow-up survey of selected historic properties on DNR lands. DNR funded the field survey and photography but did not prepare finished copy.

The attached photocopy pages were forwarded to the Maryland Historical Trust to supplement existing files.

All original material and photographs remain in the possession of the Department of Natural Resources under the supervision of Ross Kimmel (x3771).

Survey No. 76-85-B-6 85-B-7 Magi No. 85-B-8

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)  historic CCC Cottages, Cedawille Natural Russuces Hansgenet Area  and/or common  2. Location
and/or common  2. Location
2. Location
F 101 " 4 1 1 1 0 1
street & number Forest Road, 8 mile south of Codawille Road not for publication
city, town (edawille
state May land county Prince Georges
3. Classification
Category Ownership Status Present Use district
4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)
icense Department of Natural Resources
street & number Taww State Office Bldg telephone no.: 269-3771
city, town Anapolis state and zip code MD 21401
5. Location of Legal Description
street & number
state MD state MD
6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys
title DNR Swey
July 1979federal _X statecountylocal
depository for survey records Department of Natural Resources
city, town Amapilis state MD

7. Description  Condition  Excellent determined determined to the condition determined	Check one Check	one iginal site	Survey No. 76-85-8-6 85-8-
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### DRAFT--DESCRIPTION--CCC COTTAGES

Management area were constructed by the Civilian Conservation (CCC) during the mid-nineteen thirties. These two cottages and the large farmhouse were used by the CCC workers who were undertaking land conservation and wildlife protection projects, including the planting of a white pine forest at Cedarville. The two CCC cottages represent inexpensive cottage construction, techniques, and materials of the early to mid-twentieth century. Characteristics typical of this period are the concrete block foundation, frame structure of precut lumber, and vertical board shelping covered with an abestos siding.

Pesources Management Area. The two cottages are located on the east side of Forest Road, approximately one-eighth of a mile south of Cedarville Road. They are on a level site south of Cedarville in Prince George's County. In the complex of buildings is an early twentieth century frame farmhouse and modern automobile maintenance garages used by the Department of Natural Resources.

The CCC Cottages are one-story structures built on a concrete block foundation. They are frame structures constructed of precut lumber. The frame is covered in a vertical board shething which is covered with a layer of tar paper to which abestos siding with a curved bottom edge was applied as a finished material.

Each cottage is 30 by 21 feet with a 7 by 12 kitchen wing. Each structure has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney flue rises from the roof of these structures. Ornamentation

Draft--Description--CCC Cottages

on the cottages is limited to the curved edge of the siding,
plain board frames for the doors and windows, and exposed rafter
ends.

The eastern most CCC Cottage has a main facade that faces south. There are four bays across the main facade with the entrance located in the second bay from the west side of the structure. The other bays contain six-over-six sash windows. A modern concrete block entrance porch led up to the entrance. The east gable end contains the kitchen wing which has a shed roof. The south facade of the kitchen wing contains an entrance with a concrete block stair entrance. On the east facade of the wing are two six-over-three sash windows. The east facade of the main section contains an recessed entrance down to the basement with poured concrete stairs leading down. There is also a six-pane window in the gable. The rear facade has three bays with six-over-six windows in the outer bays and a double sixover-six window in the center bay. The west gable end has two six-over-six windows and six-pane window in the gable. The . . . foundation is elevated about two and a half feet above ground level alowing for three-pane foundation windows located on each facade. The roof has exposed rafter ends and is covered in asphalt shingles. A tall chimney flue is located on the south side of the ridge of the roof. The flue is constructed of brick, has a brick corbelled cap, with a ceramic tile liner projecting out of the top.

The westernmost CCC Cottage is similar in most details to its counterpart. The differences lie in the main facade arrangement.

The westernmost cottage has an entrance in the westernmost bay of the main facade and six-over-six windows in the other three bays. This entrance has a smaller porch constructed of concrete block with a small shed roof. There is also a small two-pane ventilator window on the west of the easternmost six-over-six sash window. The kitchen wing on this structure is at the east gable end but is set back further than the one on the easternmost structure.

The interior of both cottages appears to be repartitioned from its original condition. This particularly evident with new partition of created to frame in bathrooms to the structures.

It is difficult to determine where the original partitions existed, but it appears that originally each cottage had two rooms. The front entrance would lead in to a large room and a smaller room would be partitioned at one end of the building. At the east end of the structure existed the shed kitchen which was open into the main section with a small counter creating the division into the cottage.

Statement of Siginificance.

The two CCC Cottages have historical associations with a significant movement in our country's history. The Civilian Conservation Corp. (CCC) was established in 1933 by the U.S. Congress as part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal Program. The CCC created work for men in the fields of land conservation and wildlife protection. The camp at Cedarville planted a white pine forest in the mid-1930s.

85-B-8

The cottages were constructed by the CCC group at Cedarville. In thems construction, they used contemporary house construction methods to erect buildings. Thus the materials and construction techniques represent the standards used for cottage or modest housing of the 1930s. This includes characteristics such as the concrete block foundation, balloon framing with the use of standard size lumber, and modern materials of exterior shething on the house and roof.

The architecture of the cottages and their construction are typical of the period but are not exemplary examples. They contain historical interest because of the fact that they were constructed by the CCC camp.

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# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. P6-85-B6 85-B-7

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The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

CCL Cottages

Ap - site pf. 2 cottages

Westernaut witage - conten south 1 east facults

bottom - south 1 west facults

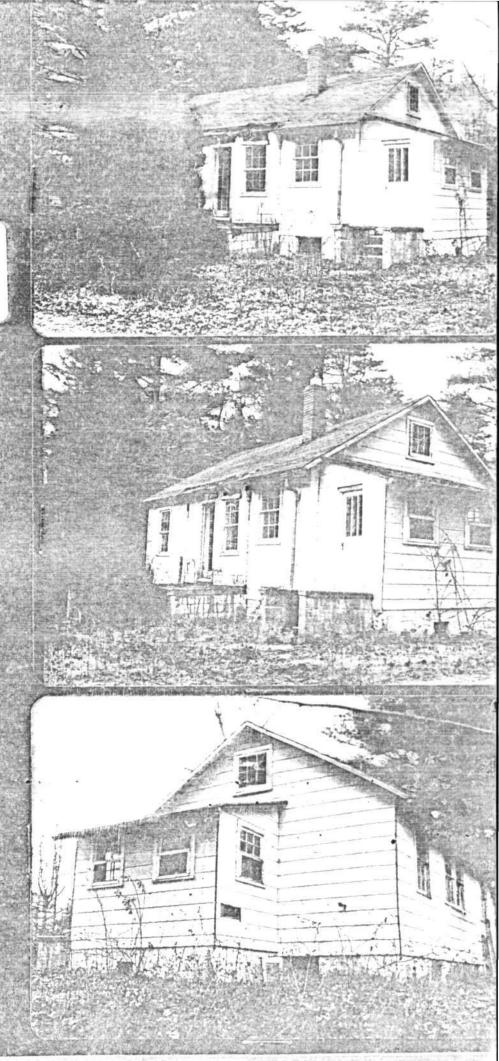
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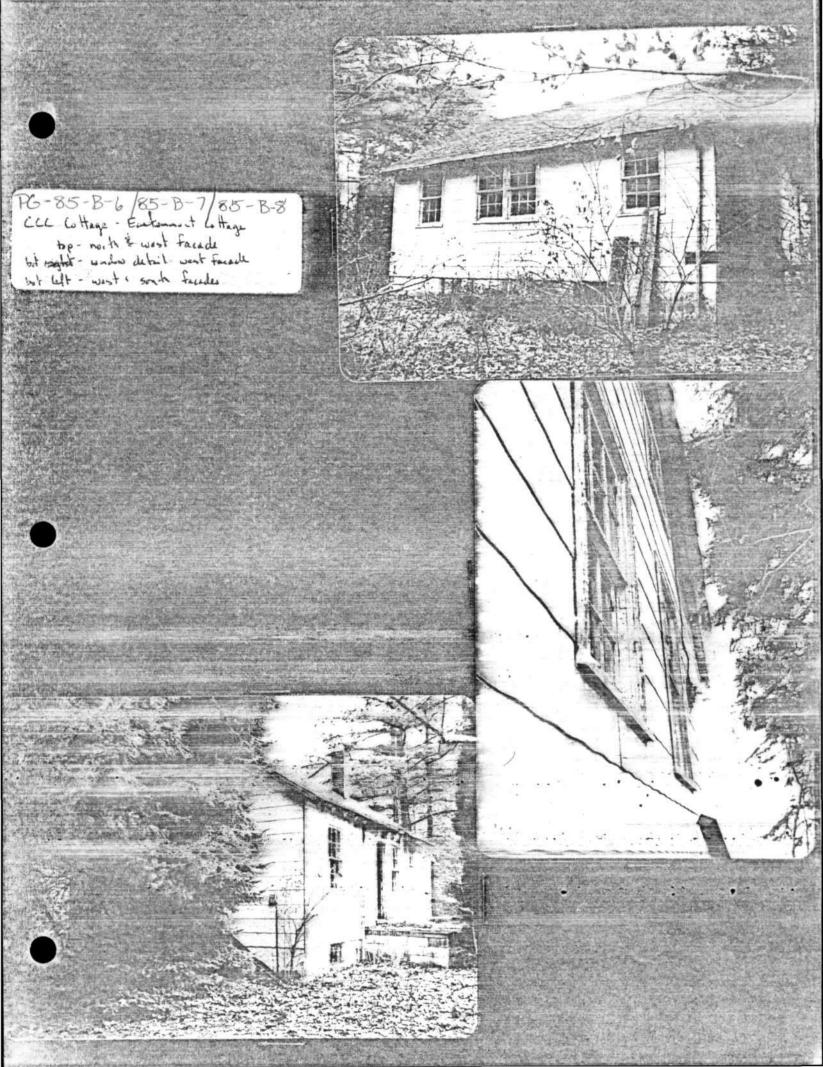
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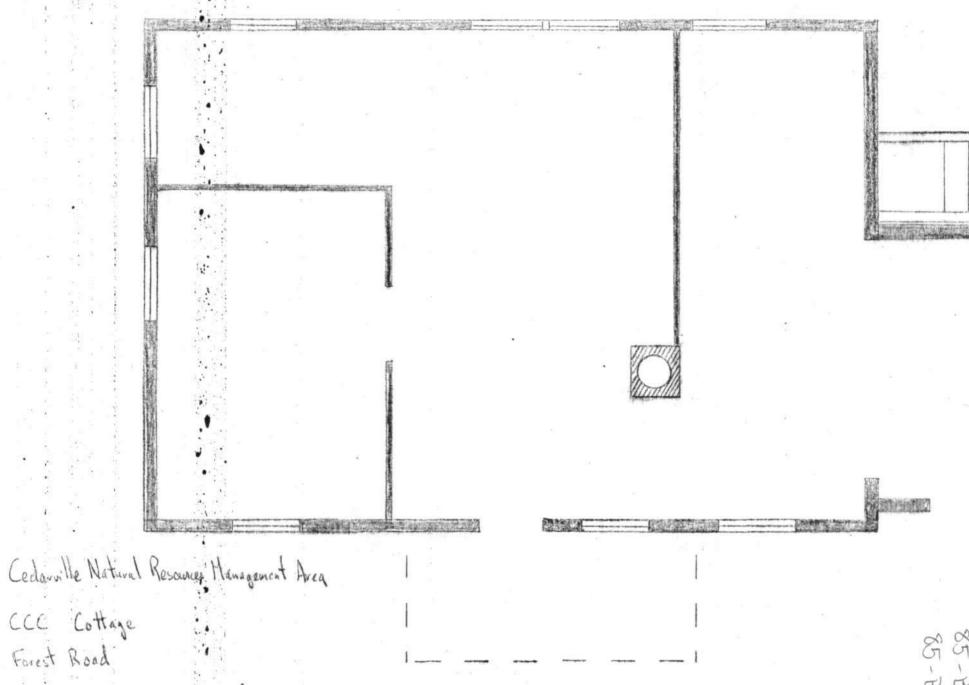
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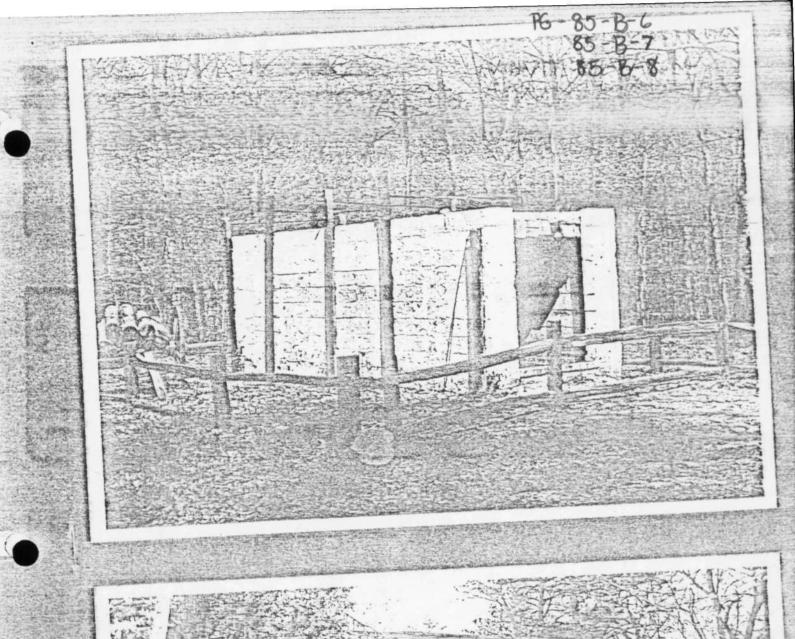


PG-85-B-6/85-B-7/85-B-8 CCC WHage - Interiors Ecutement CH top - rear towards extrane " west room bottom - entrance towards kitchen



85-8

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MAGI#170\$5433635

STATE



DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS CITY, TOWN

NAME					
HISTORIC					
AND/OR COMMON					
Cedarville N	Natural Resources Mana	gement Area			
LOCATION					
STREET & NUMBER					
	edarville State Forest	Road	CONCRE	SIONAL DISTR	ICT.
Cedarville		VICINITY OF	CONGRES	SIONAL DISTR	
STATE Maryland			COUNTY	Calvert	/Prince George
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PG: 85B-6 85B-7 85B-8

### CONDITION

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### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Cedarville Farmhouse - DNR-1, dating from the late 19th century, is located within Cedarville Natural Resources Management Area on the side of Cedarville State Forest Road, north of Butler Branch. This two-story, gable roofed, asbestos over frame farmhouse is three bays wide and one bay deep with a two-story addition of equal height extending from the rear facade. The main (north) facade is defined on the first story by a central doorway flanked by 6/6 sashed windows. A half-hipped, roofed, screened porch projects from the main entrance. The three corresponding openings of the second story are marked by 6/6 sashed windows. All windows of both stories have plain wooden surrounds. An internal brick chimney is located in the eastern gable end.

The rear (south) facade repeats the window features of the main facade. Windows with identical timber surrounds are found at the first and second story levels of the easternmost bay and at the second story level of the central bay. Windows vary in sash--6/6 like the main elevation or 2/2 sash indicating a later replacement. Two windows of 6/6 sash also appear in the second story of the ell located in the westernmost bay of the rear facade. A half-hipped, roofed, screened porch runs across the entire length of this first story. A bricked-in stove flue is externally located on the west facade of the ell.

The gabled roofs of both the main block and the ell are asbestos covered with boxed cornices with slight cornice returns.

CCC Cotages - DNR 3, 4. Immediately to the east of the farmhouse on the east side of Cedarville State Forest Road are two CCC constructed frame cottages which each measure roughly 25 feet by 15 feet. These one story, gable roofed structures have their main entrance on the south facade. Windows are 6/6 sash with plain wooden surrounds.

The westernmost cottage currently functions as the Cedarville NRMA office and therefore is in serviceable condition. The second cottage is vacant and in poor condition.

Charcoal Kiln - DNR-19. A charcoal kiln constructed in the late 1940s/early 1950s to demonstrate the production of charcoal in a masonry block is located south of the farmhouse on the west side of Cecarville State Forest Road. An identical kiln once operated adjacent to it. The following description of the kiln and its operation was authorized in May 1975 by Frederick R. Schutt, a Cedarville NRMA park technician.

This kiln, located in Cedarville Natural Resources Management Area, holds 4 cords of wood. It is built from cinder blocks. The approximate dimensions of the kiln are 18' long, 5'6" wide, and 7' high. The floor of the kiln is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' below the

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

	92			
PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	HECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_XCONSERVATION	_LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<b>≮</b> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		Social History

### SPECIFIC DATES

### BUILDER/ARCHITECT

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cedarville Natural Resources Management Area is one of two CCC camps founded in the 1930s in the Charles/Prince George's counties area. Nearby Doncaster State Forest is the other camp the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established in 1933 by the U.S. Congress as part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal program was a successful attempt to create work for single men in the fields of land conservation and wildlife protection. The most noticeable achievement of the camp at Cedarville was the planting of a white pine forest in the mid-1930s.

There are three buildings of local architectural significance at Cedarville Natural Resources Management Area. The farmhouse which predates the CCC camp and the two CCC-built cottages. The farmhouse is a typical late-nineteenth /early twentieth tentury farmhouse which enjoys a pleasant setting in a wooded area of Cedarville NRMA. The two cottages immediately to the east of the farmhouse represents the architectural efforts of those employed in the CCC camp.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cedarville farmhouse is in good condition and deserves to remain an active DNR rental property. The small CCC cottage which functions as park offices in also in good condition. Although its use as administrative office space is a bit cramped for park personnel, the building should in some way continue to serve the park needs with regard to the adjacent structure: if because of its poor condition it cannot be rehabilitated for park use, regrettably this report concedes its ultimate demolition.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE	SHEET IF NECESSARY	
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DA	TA	
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NAME / TITLE		
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Maryland Historical Tra	July 1979 TELEPHONE	
21 State Circle	269-2438	
Annapolis	STATE	
AIIIAPOLIS	Maryland Maryland	

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RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

PG: 85B-6 85B-7 85B-8

### INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

CONTINUATION SHEET

Cedarville Natural Resources

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE

2

Management Area

below the surface of the ground. It has 8 draft ports, 4 on each side and 1 set of lighting ports.

The best wood to use in the manufacture of charcoal, is hardwood, with hickory being one of the densest woods found in the area. Other wood that is used, are white oak, beech, various other oaks, maple, and pine.

"Stringers" are placed lengthwise, about 12" from the wall. They are 4"-6" in diameter, 5'-12' long. Across these stringers you place small wood which will form a 5'x5' platform, for your larger wood. This wiid is cut in 5' lengths and should be between 2" to 14" in diameter. The smaller pieces are placed on the platform first. As the pile gets heigher (sic), the larger pieces of wood are placed on the top half of the pile until no more wood can be placed between the last cord of wood and the back wall, dry kindling wood with oil soaked rags are placed in preparation for lighting.

The chimney is set in place and the door of the kiln is closed, and sealed off. All cracks are sealed with lime mixed in water and applied with a white wash brush. Sand is thrown on the roof to seal off any openings. Now only the lighting holes are open. We are now ready to ignite the kiln.

A fire is started in front of the kiln where the chimney is located. This fire will create a draft and pull air into the kiln through the draft ports, to promote lighting the wood. The kindling wood in back of the kiln is ignited through the first draft ports. Once fired, lighting holes are sealed within ½ hr. after ignition, and the remaining ports are opened at ½ intervals. The chimney is removed, and the fire in front of the kiln is put out. When hot embers can be seen dropping to the floor of the kiln, the draft ports are then closed. The burn itself, may last from 24 to 72 hours. During this phase of the operation, the kiln is watched carefully so that no cracks or crevices develop, to allow any air into the kiln, or any smoke or heat to escape. Wet lime is applied liberally to the cracks, that may develop, and more sand is thrown on the roof and around the bricks that seal off the draft ports.

During the cooling process, the moisture in the wood is driven off, and as the wood carbonizes it becomes charred and brittle. It may take 3 to 4 weeks for the kiln to cool down, before it can be opened. When the cinder blocks feel cool to the touch is an indication that the kiln can be opened.

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

### INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

CONTINUATION SHEET

Cedarville Natural Resources Management Area

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

The charcoal is removed in baskets to a chute where it is broken into smaller pieces and bagged.

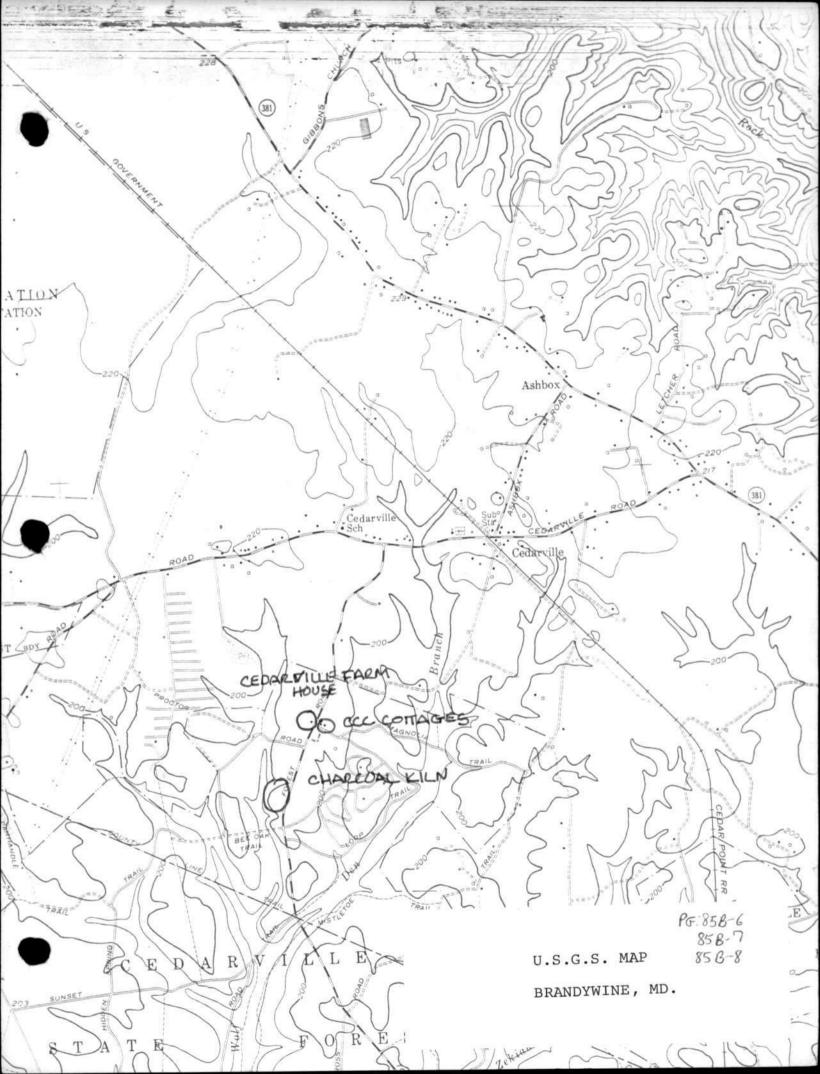
A 4 cord kiln should yield about 900 lbs. of charcoal per cord, or 3,600 lbs. per burn. The yield will vary from burn to burn, according to the moisture content in the wood, which has a bearing on the amount of shrinkage which occurs.

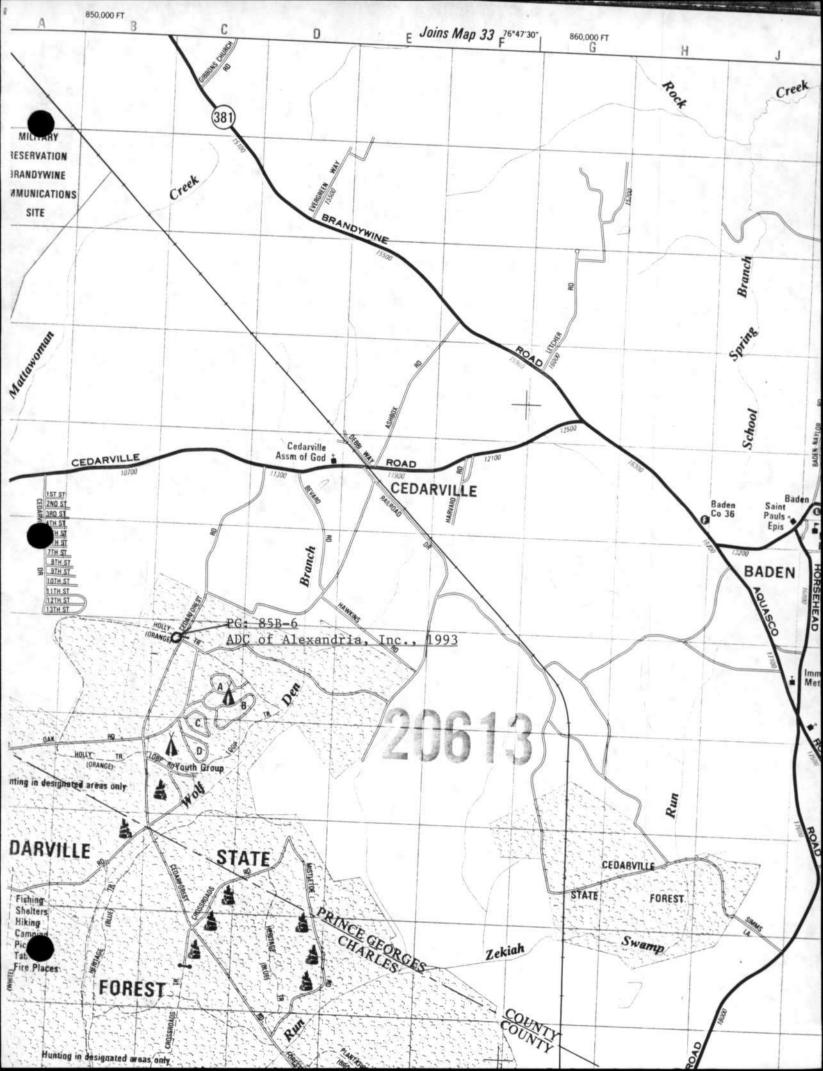
After the kiln has been cleaned out and charcoal stored, it is reloaded and the process begins again.

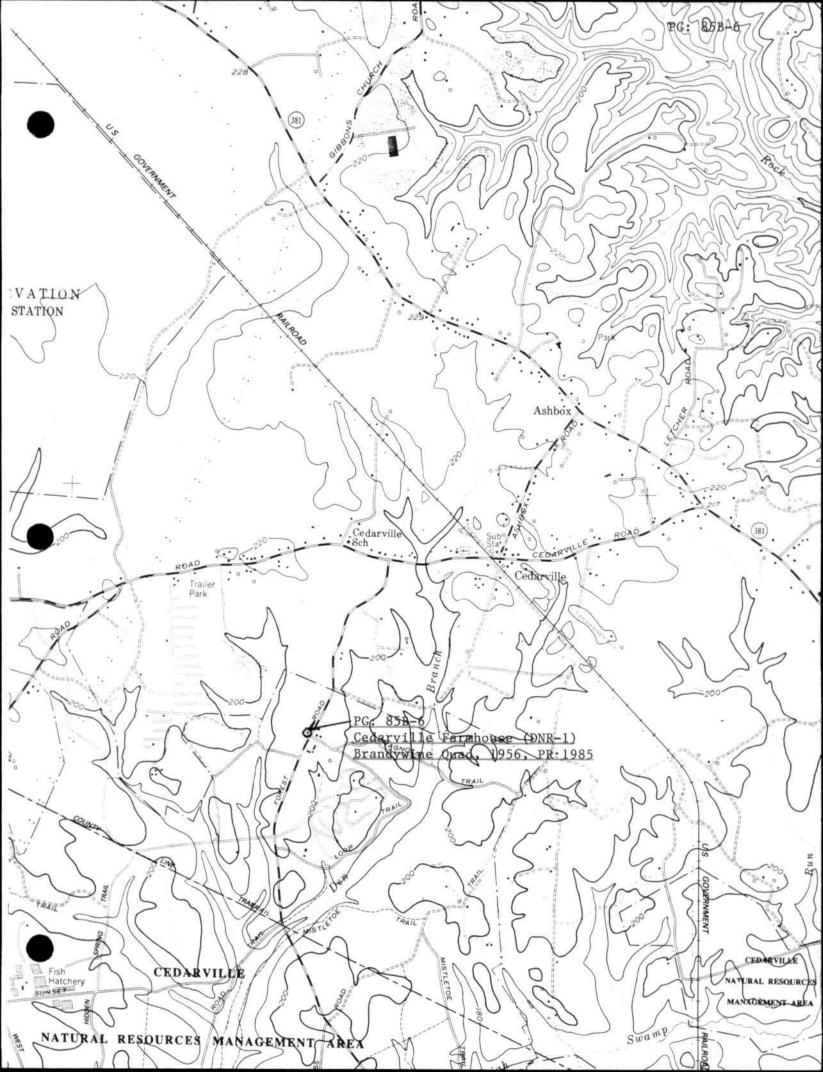
Additional information on the subject includes:

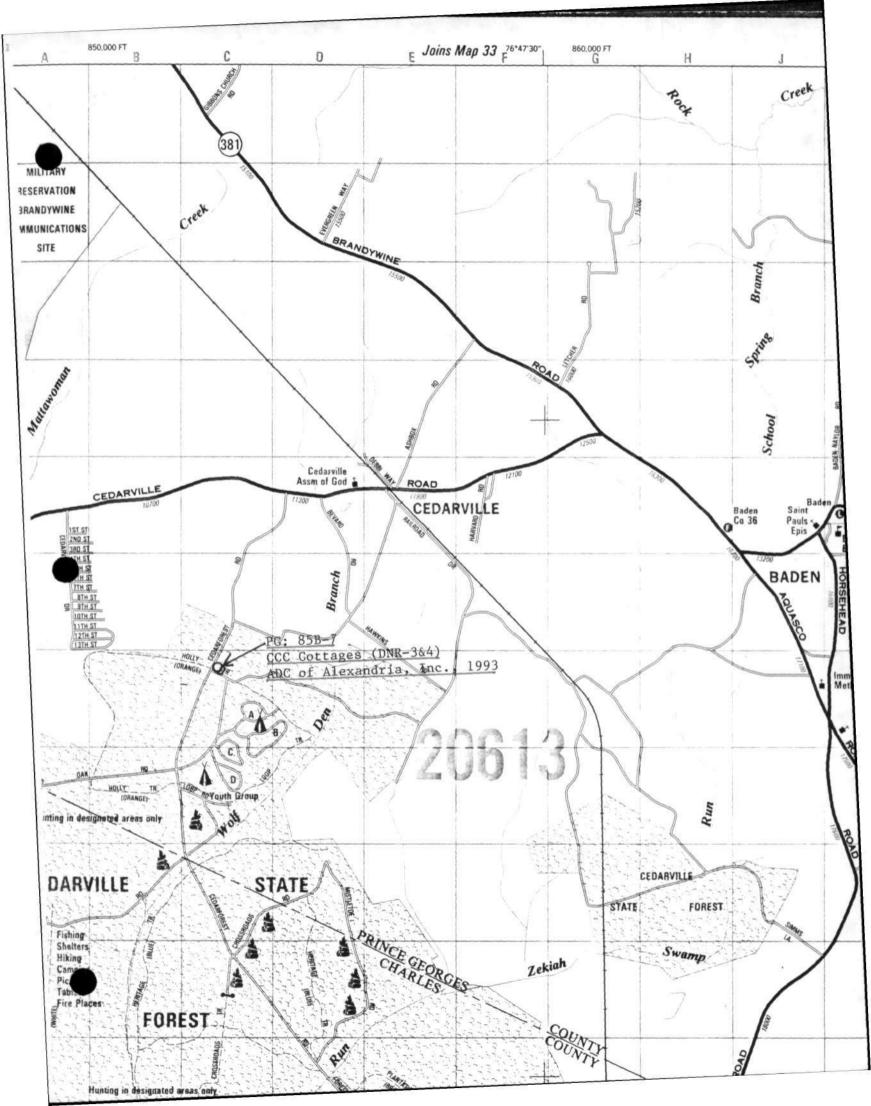
Economic Botany, Vol. II, No. 2. April-June 1957 p. 160-173, "Charcoal - Its Manufacture and Use".

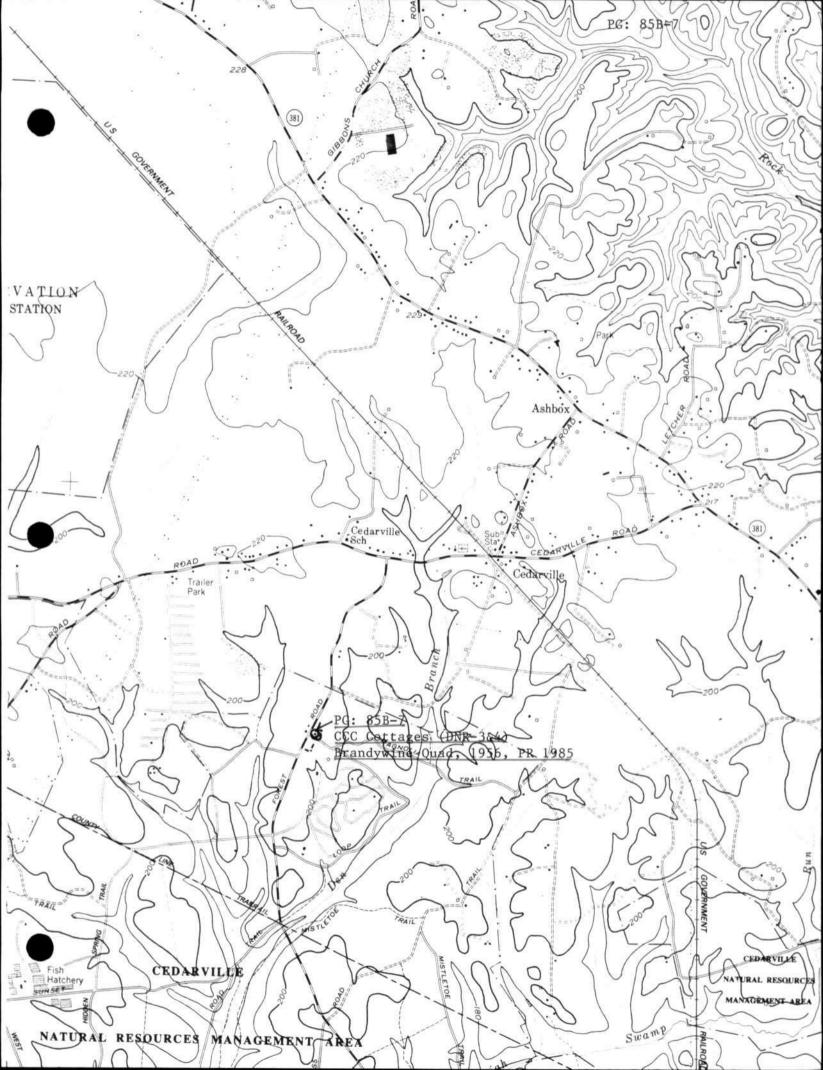
United States Department of Agriculture #2084. September 1957 "Production of Charcoal in a Masonry Block Kiln Structure and Operation".

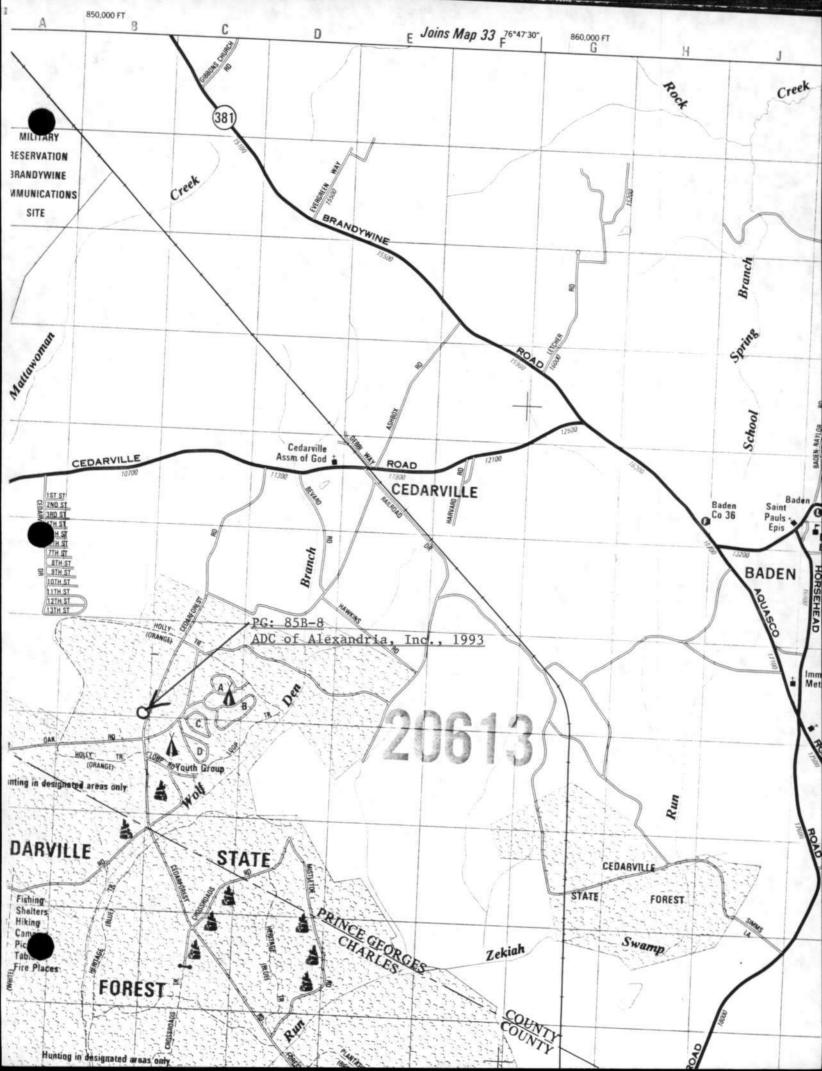


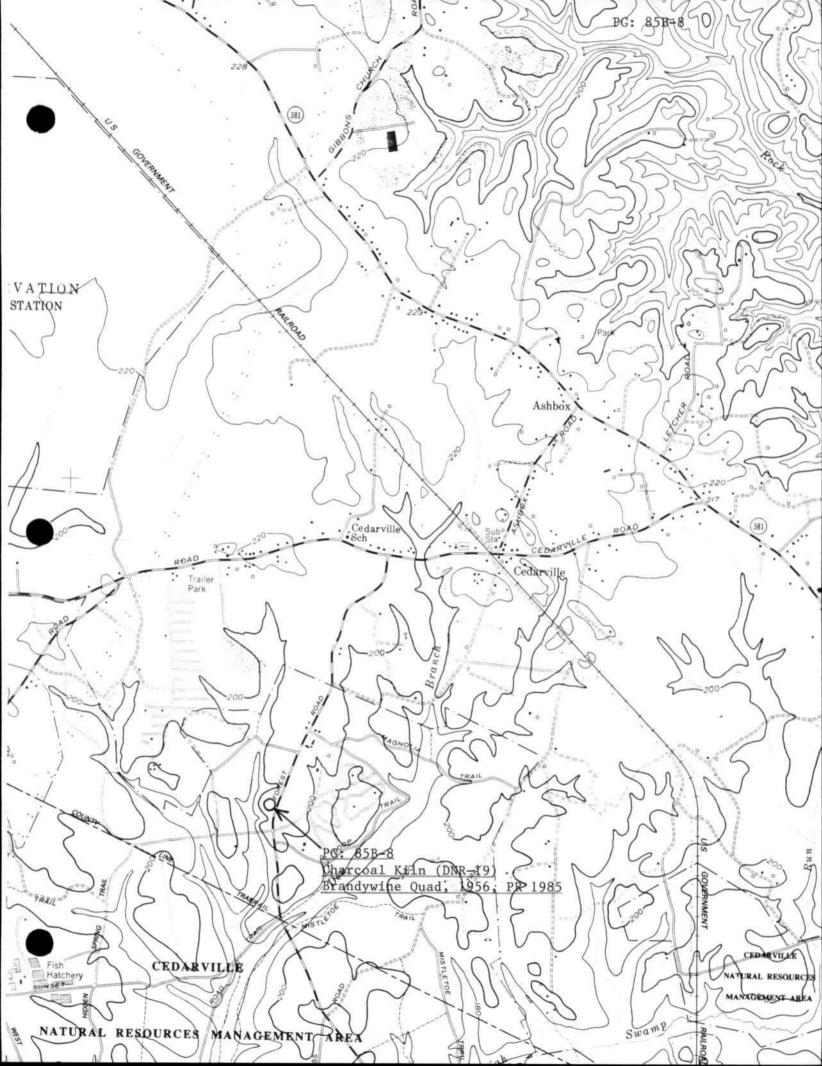














CEDARVILLE NRMA FARMHOUSE CEDARVILLE, MARYLAND CEDARVILLE NRMA

SE ELVATION

BMD 5/79



PG: 8578-6
CEDARVILLE NRMA FARMHOUSE
CEDARVILLE, MARYLAND
CEDARVILLE NRMA

NORTH ELEVATION

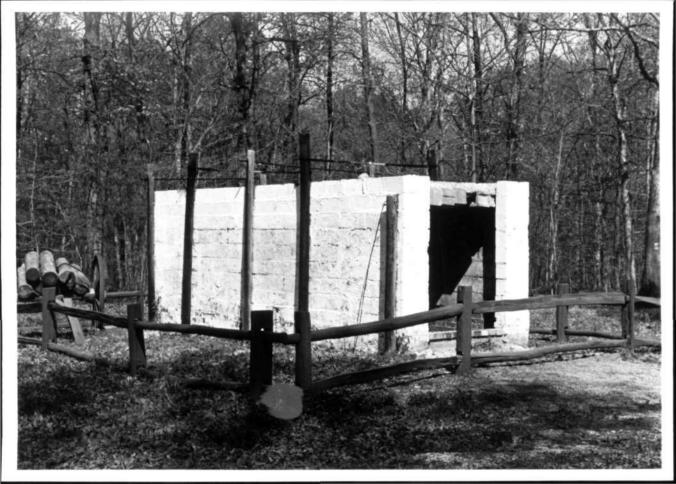
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PG. 85 B-7 CEDARVILLE CCC COTTAGE CEDARVILLE, MARWLAND CEDARVILLE NRMA

S ELEVATION

BMD 5/79



PG: 85 B - 8 CEDARVILLE CHARCOAL KILN CEDARVILLE, MARYLAND CEDARVILLE NRMA

BMD 5/79